

The Hongkong Telegraph

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號三初月二年四十三緒光

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1908.

四拜禮 號五月三英港

\$30 PER ANNUM IN SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS " 15,550,000

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO, CHEFOO,
KOBE, HANTSIN,
OSAKA, PEKIN,
NAGASAKI, NEWCHWANG,
LONDON, DALNY,
YONK, PORT ARTHUR,
NEW YORK, ANTUNG,
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HONOLULU, MUKDEN,
ROMNAV, TIE-LING,
SHANGHAI, CHANG-CHUN,
HANKOW.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposit—
For 12 months 3% p.a.
" 6 " 2% " "
" 3 " 1% " "
TAKAO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1907. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES
IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND
THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$3,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LIMITED,
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description
of Banking and Exchange Business,
receives Money in Current Account at the
rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and ac-
cepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates—
For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3% " "
" 3 " 2% " "
(No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.)

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1908. [25]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL- MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)
ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fl. 45,000,000 (L3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,128,375
(about L448,000).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency—BATAVIA.
BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,
Rangoon, Samatung, Sourabaya, Cheribon,
Tagal, Pecalongan, Pasuruan, Tjilatjap,
Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-
Radia (Acheen), Bandjermasin.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo,
Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok,
Siam, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,
New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues
letters of credit on its Branches and cor-
respondents in the East, on the Continent, in
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and
transacts banking business of every description.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily
balances.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4% per annum,
Do. 6 do. 3% do.
Do. 3 do. 2% do.
J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. [26]

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

AID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/—=\$15,000,000
Silver \$15,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Chairman,
E. Goetz, Esq., Deputy Chairman,
G. Friesland, Esq., J. E. Shilling, Esq.,
A. Fuchs, Esq., R. Shewan, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq., H. A. W. Slade, Esq.,
C. R. Leemann, Esq., H. E. Tomkins, Esq.,
G. H. Medhurst, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2% per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3% per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4% per cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1908. [24]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% PER
CENT. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [28]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS
..... £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the rate of 3 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
" 6 " 3% " "
" 3 " 2% " "
JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1908. [29]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow,
Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin,
Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.
FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND
BANKERS:
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische
Staatsbank)
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank
S. Bleichroeder
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie
Robert Warshawski & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt
Jacob S. H. Stern
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank,
Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK,
LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.
INTEREST allowed on Current Account
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
arranged on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.
A. KOHN,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	(MARMORA) (Capt. G. H. C. Weston, R.M.N.)	6th March, 10.30 A.M.	Freight and Passage.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and AMSTERDAM VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	SOCOTRA (Capt. W. R. Hickey)	About 6th March	Freight only.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DELTA (Capt. C. L. Daniel)	7th March, Noon	See Special Advertisement.
MARSEILLE, LONDON and ANTWERP	(Capt. F. J. Fox)	About 11th March	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1908. [7]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE
REAL MACKENZIE WHISKY,
VERY SPECIAL LIQUEUR.
\$21.00 PER DOZ. \$1.85 PER BOTTLE.

CLAN MACKENZIE WHISKY,
OLD MATURED.
\$14.00 PER DOZ. \$1.20 PER BOTTLE.

These Whiskies are prepared from the
choicest ingredients, correctly distilled
and aged in wood. It is the most perfect
stimulant obtainable.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE EAST—
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Telephone 97. [38]



Telephone
No. 75.

V. O. S.

AND
EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST
LIQUEUR
ARE THE BEST WHISKIES OBTAINABLE.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1908. [40]

THE CITY OF PARIS, PARISIAN DRESSMAKERS AND COURT MILLINERS, 2, PEDDER STREET, MADAME FLINT, MANAGERS.

Just Unpacked from Paris ex s.s. "Tonkin"
A LARGE LOT OF
NEW SPRING GOODS. [41]

CHAMPAGNE.

G. H. MUMM & CO.

THE MOST POPULAR WINE

Can be had in the following qualities:
EXTRA DRY (Gout American).
BRUT (Cordon Rouge).

Sales in the United States exceed the total of
all other Brands.
Served in all Clubs and First-class Hotels,
and obtainable at all Wine Merchants in the
Colony, and from Shewan, Tomes & Co., sole
agents. [42]

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "POWAN" 2,338 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons,
"KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.
Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M.
(Saturday excepted).
Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at
9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday, at 5 P.M.
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.
Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN" 1,651 Tons and "SUI-TAI" 1,651 Tons.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from the Wing Lok Street
Wharf and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wharf.
On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions as per particulars at office.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M.
On Saturdays, the afternoon steamer "SUI-AN" from Macao will arrive at the Douglas
Wharf.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 5.30 A.M.
Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are
lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 8th March, the Company's Steamship "HEUNGSHAN" will depart
from the Company's Wharf at 9 A.M. Returning from Macao at 8.30 P.M.
Popular Excursion Rates as usual.
N.B.—The S.S. "SUI-AN" and "SUI-TAI" will not run on Sunday, the 8th instant.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [6]

Hotels.

KOWLOON HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation. The only First-class Hotel in Kowloon. Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony. Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells. Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.	Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine. Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury. Billiards and Bowling Alleys. Moderate Terms and No Extras. Modern Management.
Telegraphic Address: "CHEF" HONGKONG. Telephone No. 74	O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL, MACAO HOTEL,

(TELEGRAMS—VICTORIA—SHAMKUN), (TELEGRAMS—FARMER—MACAO)
SHAMKUN, CANTON, MACAO, CHINA.
ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION, IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRATA GRAYBIE.
H. HAYNES,
Manager.

BOTH HOTELS ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED AND UNDER EXPERIENCED
EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND
TOURISTS.

Wm FARMER Proprietor

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PRINCE'S GAR, THE PEAK, NEAR THE TRAM TERMINUS. Tel. 61
For Terms, &c., apply to the
MANAGER
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1902. [43]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager. [5]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,

HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL

SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.
STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.
Bath to Every Room.
Hot and Cold Water Throughout.
Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.
Special Terms for Tourists and Parties of Families.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO—
THE MANAGER & AGENT.

Intimation.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
BOOT & SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Smart Footwear
for
Every Occasion.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AMERICAN SHAPES.

Stylish SHOES, Smart BOOTS, Comfortable SLIPPERS.

LATEST MODELS, CORRECT STYLE, SUPERIOR FINISH.

Wm. Powell, Ltd.,
Des Vaux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"PALMA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 6th March, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1908.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SAMBIA."

Captain Müller, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th prox., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th prox., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1908.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "PATHAN,"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th proximo will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 1st proximo, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th proximo, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 29th February, 1908.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M., of the 5th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1908.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"BELGRAVIA."

Captain Fildbrandt, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1908.

THE LISBON REGICIDE.

A VIVID DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT CRIME.

BRAVERY OF THE YOUNG PRINCES.

Lisbon, February 3.

The following is a well-authenticated account of the assassination of King Carlos and the Crown Prince:

"After having been received at the southern station by a large number of persons, the Royal family took their places in a carriage for four, which immediately set out along the streets leading eastward from the Praça do Commercio. The crowd, which was standing two deep from the gateway to the station, was less thick in front of the Ministry of War and the Ministry of Finance. There was, however, a considerable assemblage on both sides of the street between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Public Works. A gentleman who was standing at this spot gives the following account of the tragedy—

ON THE STEP OF THE CARRIAGE.

The Royal carriage was advancing a little ahead of the others, which were grouped between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Public Works. A thin, black-bearded man, of medium height, suddenly sprang forward from the crowd which lined the Praça do Commercio, and, leaping on to the step of the carriage, pointed a revolver at the King and fired. The King put his hand to his neck and sank down on his left side. A screech of indescribable excitement ensued, and more shots were heard. Meanwhile the position of the Royal carriage, regaining his coolness, vigorously whipped up his horses and drove into the Rua de Arsenall.

At this moment the crowd saw the Queen standing up in the carriage, with one hand attempting to cover up the King's body and with the other brandishing a bouquet of violets and carnations which had been presented to her on her arrival at the station. With this bouquet her Majesty struck one of the assassins, who clung desperately to the carriage, no doubt with the object of continuing his murderous work.

Immediately after the first shot had been fired the Princess rose and fired her revolver. Prince Luiz discharged his weapon at the assassins, who were gathered round the carriage and were already struggling with the police. At the moment when the carriage had turned and was facing the Ministry of the Interior, a man of short stature, lean, pale, and black-bearded, fired a carbine from beneath his cloak at the Crown Prince. He fired two shots, while the Crown Prince was struck by another shot fired from the crowd. After firing he succeeded in escaping past the Ministry of the Interior.

AIMED AT THE QUEEN.

Leaping against one of the pillars of the arcade, he fired again, this time at the Queen, who was still standing up in the carriage, and the Infante Manuel. The latter fired four shots with his revolver. The horrible carnage which had been planned by the assassins would doubtless have been carried out, but fortunately Alvaro de Valente, a private of the 1st Company of the 1st Battalion of the 12th Infantry Regiment, rushed at the assassin and seized him by the throat.

The assassin was struggling to escape, when Lieutenant Figueira dealt him several blows with his sword, but he fired two more shots, one bullet hitting Lieutenant Figueira in the right leg and the other wounding Valente in the left thigh. A policeman then fired his revolver at the assassin, who attempted to bite him. The assassin had one of the policeman's fingers in his teeth when his strength began to fail.

THE QUEEN'S HEROISM.

At this moment the Royal carriage drove by, the Queen heroically shielding her husband and her son. Then the horses broke into a gallop, surrounded by the crowd and the police. The latter killed several of the assassins and effected numerous arrests. The crowd fled on all sides with terrible cries.

The bodies of the three assassins were carried into the vestibule of the Town Hall, and a few hours later to the morgue, where they were yesterday identified.

Their names are Luiz Lopez, formerly a commercial clerk, and then a director of the Journal "Calixta," and proprietor of a news agency; Manuel Bousia; and a man named Cordova, of Spanish nationality.—*Reuter.*

AN ENGLISH WITNESS'S STORY.

A special correspondent of Reuter's Agency in Lisbon has discovered an Englishman who was a witness of the tragedy, and who has given him the following account, which adds many new facts to the story:

"When the members of the Royal Family stepped ashore at the landing stage the people all remarked how well they were looking, and exclaimed on the especially handsome appearance of the Queen and the Crown Prince. The latter who was over six feet in height and admirably proportioned, looked a perfect picture of health and manly beauty. He was generally considered the handsomest boy in the country. There was a very affectionate meeting with the Infante Manuel, who had returned to Lisbon to resume his studies, and other friends.

"NOTHING OUT OF THE WAY."

"Nothing out of the way happened until the carriage, having passed the last arcade but one before turning out of the square into the Rua de Arsenall, and then out of the gathering dusk came a flash and a report.

THE ROYAL SHOT.

"The King's left shoulder twitched as if stung by a shot, but in an instant, before one could realise what had actually happened, men with revolvers in their hands converged on the carriage from all sides, with a suddenness that seemed to point to the fact that the first shot was a signal.

"One man ran behind the carriage and pointed his revolver straight at the King's back. It was not until he was right behind the wheel of the carriage, and hardly more than 100 feet from the King, that he fired, shoot-

ing his Majesty through the spine. The King's head immediately dropped on his chest.

"Meanwhile other men were rushing along side the carriage, and firing revolvers. It is impossible to say how many shots were actually discharged, but there were at least a score. It was just like a battle when the fire was returned, and the effect was most weird.

"The Queen stood up between the King and the Crown Prince, and, calling for help, sought to defend herself, and at the same time shield her son, by striking at the assassins with a bouquet, which had been presented to her on the pier by a poor god-daughter.

ESCAPE INTO THE ARSENAL.

"At this moment the man who had fired at the King from behind was seized and killed. After that I saw no more for the carriage turned the corner into the Rua do Arsenall.

"The Queen's escape was nothing short of miraculous. Had the attack been made a few yards further on the whole party would certainly have been killed, but the Arsenal gates were just round the corner, and the carriage being driven in there the surviving occupants were immediately in safety.

"The above estimate of the number of shots fired is confirmed (adds the correspondent) by the fact that twelve bullets were afterwards taken out of the carriage. I am also informed that the doctors who examined the bodies have come to the conclusion that the same bullet evidently that fired by the man running behind the carriage, killed both the King and the Crown Prince, passing right through his Majesty's body and entering that of Prince Luiz.

GENEROUSITY OF QUEEN AMELIE.

Lisbon, Feb. 3.—An interesting statement is made this morning, which, if it be true, will afford yet another proof of the goodness and generosity of Queen Amélie. It is known that the life of the late King Carlos was heavily insured; in fact, the Royal family on his Majesty's death receives the sum of £30,000 from certain French and American companies. It is now stated that the Queen has declared her intention of distributing the greater part of this amount among the poor in Portugal.—*Central News.*

"The 'Noticias de Lisbon' denies, says Reuter, that the Dowager Queen Lia intends to retire abroad, and adds that her Majesty is bound to Portugal by her love for her grandson, and even by the tragic fashion in which he has been called to the Throne.

INNOCENT MAN'S DEATH.

It is officially announced that one of the three dead men, who were taken to be the assassins of the King and Crown Prince, has now been proved to have had no share whatever in the crime, and that at the moment when the murders were committed he was going on an errand to the Post Office.—*Reuter.*

[This is the man Da Costa.]

A Central News telegram from Madrid says:—The three men arrested after the murder of King Carlos have been subjected to a close examination, and it is understood that they have been clearly proved to their interrogators that they have had nothing to do with the tragedy that they will shortly be released. They are all suffering from injuries inflicted by the police, who badly maltreated the unfortunate men when they were first arrested.

There is also good reason for stating that in two cases, at any rate, there is considerable doubt as to whether the men killed during the assassination were actually guilty of the crime. Police investigations are still going on.

A DISREGARDED WARNING.

The *Gaulois* states that during her last visit to England Queen Amélie had numerous conversations with King Edward on the subject of the political situation in Portugal.

On the day of the Queen's departure King Edward handed her a confidential letter for Don Carlos, in which his Majesty said that, in view of the information he had received of plots which were being hatched against the reigning dynasty of Portugal, he strongly advised the King to take measures to secure his personal safety.

Unfortunately, King Carlos, always courageous and confiding in the goodwill of his subjects, did not follow the advice of King Edward, attributing his fears merely to personal. In fact, Don Carlos assured King Edward that the rumours prevalent in English Court circles as to the critical situation in Portugal were much exaggerated.—*Central News.*

SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S SPEECH.
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, who, on rising, was received with general cheers, said: I rise for the purpose of moving the resolution which stands in my name on the paper with regard to the terrible catastrophe which has just occurred in Lisbon. The resolution reads as follows:—

"That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty to convey to his Majesty the expression of the indignation and deep concern with which this House has learned the assassination of his Majesty's ancient ally and friend his Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarve, and of his Royal Highness the Duke of Braganza; and to pray his Majesty that he will be graciously pleased to express to his Majesty the present King, on the part of this House, his faithful Commons, their abhorrence of the crime and their sympathy with the Royal Family of Portugal and with the people of that country.

"It would be difficult, if not impossible, to find words adequate to express the horror and indignation with which the news of this revolting crime was received here, and I think the House will agree entirely with me when I say that there are reasons which make that feeling even more intense than in other countries, and which cause a more general commingling with it of regret and sympathy in this country. The scene is, indeed, I believe, almost without parallel in history. The main street of a great city is filled on a quiet afternoon with the usual crowd of peaceable and busy citizens. A carriage drives up containing the members of the Royal family on their way to resume residence in their home in the capital, a family composed of the King, the Queen, the Crown Prince, and the Infante Manuel, and a young girl, the daughter of a nobleman of the country, who is to be married to the Crown Prince.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1908.

for the affection with which they are regarded by all who come in contact with them. Suddenly an assault is made by a group of assassins on the King, the Queen, the Infante, and the Duke of Braganza. The King, the Queen, the Infante, and the Duke of Braganza are all shot. The King's head immediately drops on his chest. The Queen's escape was nothing short of miraculous. Had the attack been made a few yards further on the whole party would certainly have been killed, but the Arsenal gates were just round the corner, and the carriage being driven in there the surviving occupants were immediately in safety.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"BORNFO."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 7th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1908.

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SIKH,"

FROM NEW YORK AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 1st instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1908.

S.S. "POLYNESIEN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. *Medoc, Cordouan and Dordogne* and from Bordeaux ex s.s. *Ville d'Arras* and *Ville de Dunkerque*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after MONDAY, the 9th March, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before MONDAY, the 9th March, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 9th March, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

J. MILLET,

Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1908.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TUESDAY, the 3rd of March, at Noon.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th of March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th of March, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 14th of March, 1908, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1908.

Intimations.

YOU WILL NOT

be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. They never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief—as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deceived; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The remedy known as

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be to plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Anemia, Insomnia, Weakness and lack of Nervous Tone, Poor Digestion, Wasting Diseases, La Grippe, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Daffie, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. Effective from the first dose. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Like all good things it is limited. Sold by chemists throughout the world.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING?

WHY, TO CHAZALON & CO.,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Where I am sure to find the best

FRENCH BONBONS,

LIQUEURS,

BURGUNDY,

BORDEAUX,

CHAMPAGNE

and

CLARET.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1908.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND

MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP £1,000,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
AND HOUSEHOLD.

DEPOT FOR

THE FINE PRODUCTS

OR

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.,

LONDON.

'TABLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS.

'SOLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT.

'KEPLER' SOLUTION OF COD LIVER
OIL IN MALT EXTRACT.

BEEF AND IRON WINE (B.W. & Co.)

'DARTING' LANOLINE PREPARA-
TIONS.'HAZELINE,' 'HAZELINE CREAM,'
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POCKET MEDICINE CASES.The Fine Products of BURROUGHS
WELLCOME & Co., are prescribed by
leading Physicians all over the World.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1908.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in
"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be
addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and
should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and
Address.Ordinary business communications should be addressed
to The Manager.The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for
any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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five cents.

BIRTH.

Jan. 27, at London, wife of S. G. GOMES,

F.R.C.S.E., daughter,

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 29, at Cheltenham, W. J. GRESSON to

EVELYN CHRISTINA CHARLOTTE, daughter of

L. R. Tottenham, late Bengal Civil Service.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1908.

SUGARS.

When the "Oomine" rage was in full progress, eighteen months ago, in Japan, it will be recalled that Baron Shibusawa, Japan's greatest financier, publicly declared that the sugar cultivation and refining were to be regarded in the light of a national industry. And how strenuously the Government and people of Japan have worked together to give effect to the protection of that industry, any one who has followed closely the course of commercial events in Japan cannot fail to have perceived. Not only in the cultivation of the sugar-cane has the paternal Government of Japan shown a fostering care towards the agriculturists of the insular possessions of the Mikado, but protection has also been extended by indirect bounties to the sugar-refining companies operating in Japan. While the Japanese Government are quite within their rights to extend bounties in favour of home industries, nothing can be said when such favours do not operate against foreign interests protected under Treaty stipulations. It is to be feared that in their most recent legislative enactment in the abnormal increase of the sugar consumption-tax the House of Peers in Tokyo has not acted

in conformity with Treaty obligations with the result that the undisguised competition against a staple industry of Hongkong on the part of the Japanese has been stimulated in favour of the home industry with artificial difficulties created against the Hongkong sugar refining companies. From a report appearing in the *Japan Chronicle*, the Bill for the amendment of the Sugar Consumption-tax, increasing the excise upon it, was passed by the House of Peers on 23rd ult., and on the same evening was immediately promulgated as a law, which therefore is already in force. The new law is as follows:—

"The Sugar Consumption-tax Law shall be amended so that Y1 in Article III. of the principal law shall be increased to Y3; Y1.50 shall be increased to Y5.50; Y2.20 shall be increased to Y4.50; and Y2.80 shall be increased to Y10.

"Supplementary Regulation.—This law goes into effect from the date of its promulgation and the provisions relating to the Sugar Consumption-tax in the Emergency Special Tax (War Tax) Law are hereby abrogated."

The rates of the Sugar Consumption-tax as provided for in Article III. of the law referred to, promulgated on March 30th, 1901, are as follows:—

First quality sugar under No. 8 in colour of Dutch standard, and molasses.—Y1 per 100 lbs.

Second quality, between Nos. 8 and 15 in colour of Dutch standard.—Y1.50 per 100 lbs.

Third quality, between Nos. 15 and 20 in colour of Dutch standard, and syrup.—Y2.20 per 100 lbs.

Fourth quality, exceeding No. 20 in colour of Dutch standard, and sugar candy.—Y2.80 per 100 lbs.

The object of the Government in promulgating this law in such haste is to check the heavy importation of sugar in anticipation of the increase of the tax, the amount of sugar landed having recently shown a marked increase. Java sugar to the value of about \$2,000 was expected to arrive at Yokohama on the 15th or 16th ult., and the Dutch steamer "Ijpaas," with a full cargo of the second quality sugar, was expected to arrive in Kobe on or about the 27th idem. The Government felt that in view of these facts, if the new rate of tax were not imposed immediately, the increased revenue from this source would fall heavily below the estimate. On the other hand, seeing the possibility of the Bill passing through the House of Peers, the sugar-refineries have shown great activity of late. For instance, the Tokyo, Osaka, and Moji factories of the Japan Sugar Refining Company have been working day and night of late, and just before the amendments were promulgated the company deposited with the Government bonds to the value of Y2,000,000 for the purpose of carrying out the examination of sugar in stock. By this means the sugar will not be subject to the tax. On the Shanghai market Hongkong sugar has risen in price by 15 taels cents, and the Japan Sugar Refining Co. has made a contract for the sale of about 600,000 bags for China, which it is estimated will bring in a profit of about Y1,000,000. The company intends to try and capture the market in China, but the *Japan Chronicle* doubts its ability to do so, notwithstanding rebates, in face of the general rise in the price of labour and commodities in Japan. Meanwhile it is said that the company's factories will be closed down for a month or two, in consequence of the large stocks now held by virtue of the night-and-day work to avoid the new taxation. Commenting on the sugar-tax Consumption Law in reference to the Treaties, our well-informed Kobe contemporary makes some pertinent observations which should merit the special notice of the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce. It observes that the action of the authorities raises an interesting point affecting the Treaties. By the Protocol to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1904 it is provided that "if Japan think it necessary at any time to levy an additional duty on the production or manufacture of refined sugar in Japan, an increased Customs duty equivalent in amount may be levied on British refined sugar when imported into Japan, so long as such additional tax or excise duty continues to be raised. Provided always that British refined sugar shall in this respect be entitled to treatment according to refined sugar being the produce or the manufacture of the most favoured nation." Now it is clear that under this provision of the Protocol to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty the Japanese Government would be at liberty to increase the Customs Tariff on sugar concurrently with the increase of the excise. But by the Protocol to the German Treaty, subsequently signed, Japan undertook to give six months' notice of any increase in Customs duties, and the advantage of this modification is enjoyed by all the Powers under the most favoured-nation clause. It will perhaps be claimed that this Article does not come into force because no increase has been made in the Customs tariff on sugar imported into Japan. But, as every merchant is aware, the excise must be paid on all imported sugar before it can be passed through the Customs. If, therefore, the new rates of excise are to be imposed on all imports from the date of promulgation of the new law, the provision as to six months' notice of any change in the Statutory Tariff becomes a dead letter. Indeed, it would only be necessary for Japan to levy an excise upon all the goods which are now subject to the Conventional or Statutory Tariff in order

to render wholly nugatory in all cases the provision as to six months' notice. A tax which is levied by the Customs authorities at the port of entry is to all intents and purposes an import duty and should be subject to the regulations of the Protocol regarding import-tariffs. The question is to whether the importer should pay the tax or the actual purchaser of the goods. It came up for discussion some years ago when the excise on sugar was first instituted, and some firms paid under protest, but though the matter was taken up by the Chambers of Commerce, no redress was obtained. On that occasion, however, notice of operation of the excise was given. On this occasion there is no notice, the measure coming into force on the same day that it was passed by the Diet. Now the object of the provision in the German Protocol that six months' notice should be given of any change in the tariff was to prevent importers who had made contracts for goods at a fixed rate, including duties, being subjected to heavy loss by a sudden increase in the Customs. Such loss will certainly occur in the case of the sugar on its way to Japan before the 23rd February if a price including duty had been fixed; but whether that has been the case or not, it is clear that the excise cannot until six months has elapsed be enforced on cargoes entering Japan if the spirit of the German Protocol is to be observed. The very heavy increase in the excise on refined sugar, amounting in some cases to a fivefold increase, is evidently with the object of protecting the Japanese refineries as well as obtaining additional revenue. The crude article is to be admitted at a low duty, refined in Japan, and an endeavour made to capture the markets of China and the Far East generally as well as monopolise the home market.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

*A VIVID description of the Lisbon regicide, received by to-day's English mail, is printed on page 3 of this issue.

The P. and O. steamer *Rona*, which left London on 3rd ult., took on silver for Singapore to the value of £43,312.

THE commissions of the cruiser *Astrata*, Captain Frank E. C. Ryan, and the despatch vessel *Albatross*, Commander Montagu W. Consett, will expire in September next. Both will remain on the China Station.

THE Chinese trade in silk collected by a British consul in China has been sent to the offices of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, where they will lie for a few days for the inspection of merchants. There are still a good many marks unappropriated.

CAPTAIN E. G. Henderson, Royal Engineers, Chatham, has been selected for the appointment of General Staff Officer, North China Command. Captain Henderson got his first appointment in the "Scientific Corps" in 1893, got his captaincy in 1904, and is no stranger to the Flowerly Line, having seen some sharp work against the Boxers in the campaign of 1900 whilst in the force which relieved Peking (medal with clasp).

FROM the reply given to a question in the House of Commons respecting compensation for seizures and sinkings of steamers in the Russo-Japanese War, it will be seen that such cases as that of the *Knight Commander*, the *Malindi*, and others are still unsettled. The British claims are still outstanding. A correspondent would like to know if the German shipowners who suffered losses from the same causes have yet received any compensation.

THE opening of the National Bank which is being organised by the Board of Posts and Communications has been postponed owing to certain unexpected delays in the arrangements. It has been decided, however, that it shall be opened after the Chinese Dragon Boat Festival (1st of June) and that branch offices shall be established in foreign countries. Competent managers have been selected from among the returned students from America and Europe, who will have charge of the foreign branches.

IT is understood that the impending vacant commands in the Middlesex Regiment will be filled by the promotion of Major C. R. Dyer, second in command of the 4th Battalion; Major R. de H. Burton, second in command of the 3rd Battalion; and Major B. E. Ward, second in command of the 2nd Battalion, to the 3rd Battalion, Hongkong; 4th Battalion, Londonderry; and 2nd Battalion, Guernsey. These advancements will absorb all the old seconds in command, and the senior majors doing duty with those battalions will take up their duties.

THE King has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George: To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Distinguished Order: Captain Lionel Grant Tufnell, R.N., in recognition of his services during the riots at Shanghai in December, 1915. Capt. Tufnell was in command of the cruiser *Astrata* on the China Station, and it was a good fortune to render very timely aid to the Settlement at a moment of considerable danger. Capt. Tufnell was the pioneer officer in the naval service in training pigeons for use in war, only to find his energy was largely dissipated by wireless telegraphy.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon. Present: His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies (Attorney General), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chubb, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works), on Cap. Basil R. H. Taylor, R.N. (Harbour Master), on Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General), Hon. Mr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Mr. E. Osborne and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of Councils).

ABSENT.

His Excellency Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B. (Officer Commanding the Troops). Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

JURY LIST.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the Jury List for 1908.

FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table report of the Finance Committee (No. 3).

FINANCIAL MINUTE.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minute No. 8. It was agreed that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and The Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance, 1907.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

CHINESE EMIGRATION ORDINANCE.

The Attorney General moved the third reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Chinese Emigration Ordinance, 1889.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

AT JOURNMENT.

The Council was adjourned until this day fortnight.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was agreed to recommend that the following vote be adopted by the Council:—

TYPHOON DAMAGE.

A sum of twenty-two thousand one hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works Recurrent, miscellaneous, typhoon and rainstorm damages.

This was all the business.

IU KAI SHING.

THE COSTS OF THE TRIAL.

This morning, in the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wise presiding, the question of costs in the long drawn out trial of the Swatow reformer, Iu Kai-shing, was discussed.

Mr. W. Rees Davies (Attorney-General), instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor) appeared to oppose the application on behalf of the Crown. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Otto Koon Sing, represented Iu Kai-shing.

The Attorney-General stated that he had gone very carefully into the authorities on the subject and had found that the Court could use its discretion to award costs in the matter.

The Chief Justice—Against the Crown?

The Attorney-General observed that that was the point. The question was against whom the costs lie.

The Chief Justice did not know what was the methods of costs.

Sir Henry Berkeley called the attention of the Court to his application.

The Chief Justice—I have seen it.

Sir Henry said the Court had heard what the Attorney-General said as regards the discretion of the Court in awarding costs.

Sir Henry went on at some length to show that the Court had jurisdiction.

The Attorney-General said that the Court had power to award costs in a case of *habes corpus*.

The Chief Justice could not say that *habes corpus* is a civil proceeding.

Sir Henry opined that it was. It was a proceeding, he said, to release a man who was held on a criminal charge.

The Attorney-General stated that the points raised by the defence before Mr. Justice Wise were not those on which the man was released because if the points had been laid before him as they were subsequently he would have found differently. On the merits of the case, he said, the Crown won all round. In the application for costs the Court was asked to give same against the Superintendent of the Victoria Gaol, and he did not know if costs were awarded how it would be. He thought it would be against the Government. In this case the Superintendent of the Victoria Gaol was acting in obedience to the warrant and no order for costs could be entered against him. If the defence had a right to apply for costs they also had a right to bring an action for false imprisonment.

The Chief Justice—I see. In this case it is the Crown or nothing.

The Attorney-General, continuing, said that if costs lie against an official, who was acting in the order from the Court, it would open the door to false imprisonment proceedings. He was obliged to concede that it was left to the discretion of the Court to award costs, but he thought that this was not a case in which costs should be awarded at all.

The Court decided that all costs should be given against the Crown.

Sir Henry—Including costs in the Court below?

The Chief Justice—Yes.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirty-ninth meeting of shareholders in the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's offices, at noon, to-day, for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the directors for the year ending 31st December, 1907. Mr. Robert Shewan (chairman of Directors) presided. There were present:—Messrs. E. Shillim, A. Fuchs, W. Helms, H. W. Slade, G. Friesland, (Directors); G. L. Tomlin (Secretary), K. D. Gurdar, J. Orange, J. M. E. Machado, A. H. M. da Silva, Chun Pui, and H. F. Hickmann.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The directors' report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will, with your permission, adopt the usual system of taking them as read. No doubt the declaration of a \$6 dividend and \$1 bonus, the same as last year, came to many of you as a surprise; but, as we had made it, we determined to keep up the record and pay the same dividend, and so we are only adding \$25,000 to extra reserve fund. It is certainly true that we have our reserve fund closely, and try to increase it gradually, but when we added \$50,000 to it last year, we could afford to do less this time. The year 1907 did not work out as well as we could have hoped, as the losses were extraordinarily heavy; but this is what must be expected to happen occasionally. You will notice from our list of agents that we are now working in Japan, Bombay and Java, where we trust to do well. Looking at our working account for 1907, you will notice that the sum carried forward of \$372,432.78 shows a gain of \$4,152.13 over that of the previous year, which must be considered satisfactory. The company's surveys have reported on the properties under mortgage to us, and we are satisfied that we have ample margin in all cases. Before moving the adoption of the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year 1907, I shall be happy to answer any questions that may be put relating to the business before the meeting.

There were no questions.

The Chairman moved, and Mr. Orange seconded, the adoption of the report and accounts.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. Machado moved the confirmation of the appointments as directors of Messrs. E. Shillim, A. Fuchs, W. Helms, H. W. Slade and G. Friesland.

Mr. Silva seconded.

Carried unanimously.

The re-election of Messrs. Shewan and Slade to the Board of Directors was moved by Mr. Orange and seconded by Mr. Machado.

Carried unanimously.

Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and A. R. Lowe were re-elected auditors on the motion of Mr. Silva seconded by Mr. Gurdar.

The Chairman said that is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be posted this afternoon.

THIS AFTERNOON'S FIRE.

THREE FLOORS BADLY BURNED.

At about 2.30 p.m. to-day the fire alarm clanged vigorously with two strokes at intervals denoting a fire in the Central District. The Brigade, under Deputy Superintendent Baker, promptly answered the call and located the fire not far distant from the Fire Brigade Station itself to the West. The building is on the Queen's Road, and is one of four storeys. Upon the arrival of the firemen it was discovered that huge volumes of smoke were issuing from the top floor of No. 225, Queen's Road Central. Without a second's loss of time several lengths of hose were run from the emergency reels and, as a plentiful supply of water was available, several streams were soon playing on the burning building. There was no need for a call on the steam-engines, the fire-fighters having all the elements at hand to contend against the conflagration which threatened to assume large proportions at the first outbreak. With well directed efforts, however, Superintendent Baker and his willing men, after about half-an-hour's strenuous battling with the flames, got the better of the devouring element, not before the first, second and third floors of the building had been badly burned; the contents on the ground floor were drenched by water only. The cause of the outbreak is unknown, and it could not be ascertained at the time of going to press if the building was insured.

MASONIC DANCE.

The numerous dances throughout the season come and pass, but the monthly Masonic dances still gather together the same genial crowd, and their popularity does not wane. The fifth dance of the series held last evening at the City Hall was practically a repetition of those so far, and enjoyable dances, which have been a characteristic of the Scottish Masonic Quindille Association. Unfortunately the inclemency of the weather deterred some of the ladies from being present, but those who braved the damp and dismal night were amply rewarded. From a dancer's point of view, the music and floor were all that could be desired; there was a lengthy programme, and the dancers appeared to thoroughly enjoy themselves. A late ferry conveyed the Kowloon residents homeward, and every possible arrangement was made for the comfort and convenience of the members and their guests. The concluding dance will be a Fancy Dress Ball to be held on April 2nd, those who were present last year at the Calico Ball can vouch that a evening is sure to be spent, and the committee intend making this closing dance a record success.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

SHANGHAI TRAMWAYS.
HITCH TEMPORARILY OVERCOME.

CARS STARTED TO-DAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 5th March,
2.25 p.m.

The hitch between the Tramways Co. and the Municipal Council has been temporarily overcome. The trams started running to-day.

[Reuters.]

Reduction of Armaments.

London, 3rd March.

Mr. Murray Macdonald's resolution in favour of a reduction of armaments, was rejected by the House of Commons, by 320 to 1073. The opposition supported the Government. Mr. Asquith declared that while Great Britain's naval policy was purely defensive, her unassailable supremacy must be maintained as a matter of life and death.

Mr. Asquith insisted on an adequate force in India, but said that other Colonial garrisons should be reduced.

Later.

The French in Morocco.

The French Government is despatching 5,200 troops as a reinforcement to Casablanca.

The unrest on the Algerian frontier is attributed to the emissaries of Moulai Hafid, who have been preaching a Jihad, and also to the old Algerian agitators, who have never become reconciled to French rule.

Belgium and the Congo Free State.

The King of Belgium and the Government have agreed on a basis for a Congo Convention providing for the surrender of the Crown to remain to the Congo State in return for a fund, not exceeding 60,000,000 francs to be created for carrying out public works in Belgium, if so desired by the King.

BANKRUPTCY.

ORDER FOR ADJUDICATION.

The case of Mr. Herbert Stephens, who is connected with the firm of Howard and Company, came before the Bankruptcy Court for adjudication this morning.

The Official Receiver (Mr. J. H. Kemp) stated that a report was on file showing the goods belonging to the applicant. There were three meetings of creditors held, he said, only one creditor appearing at the first meeting, which was held during the latter part of January. That creditor was Mr. R. C. Hurley, who claims \$200. The debtor was anxious to propose a scheme, but as the principal creditors were in Europe it would take time to get the scheme approved. He suggested selling the goods in hand and winding up the concern. He asked for the necessary order.

Mr. E. J. Crist, who appeared for the debtor, thought that if the matter was dealt with by adjudication it would give the Official Receiver time to deal with the matter.

The order was granted.

LAST NIGHT'S BLOW.

BAMFORS REPORTED SUNK.

The squall which passed over the island last night was not altogether unexpected. Yesterday dawned dark and misty and close. A heavy fog settled down upon the harbour from early morning making transportation in and around these waters somewhat dangerous, and as if to cheer us up a nasty drizzle continued to fall all day. A more dreary day could not be wished for. In the afternoon the Director of the Observatory, in his bulletin, announced that the mercury was showing a tendency to fall, and that we were to expect strong winds. The prediction came true. Just as people were getting through their first sleep the wind sprang up and howled down the streets to the accompaniment of the familiar noise made by doors and windows left unfastened. By day light the wind had died away, but there was no change in the dreariness. As the result of last night's blow the Canton steamer *Kuow So* is reported to have lost her anchor in the southern fairway. Two sampans were stated, turned turtle at West Point, while the Water Police have recovered this morning eighteen boxes of mitting drilling in the central fairway. It is believed that the cargo boat carrying the mitting has foundered. We have not heard of any loss of life.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Butterfield & Swire	100
Jardine Matheson & Co.	100
Reiss & Co.	100
E. D. Sassoon & Co.	100
D. Sassoon & Co.	100
H. Skott	100
H. K. and S. H. Bank Corporation	100
T. R. M. Smith	100
Punchard Lowther & Co.	100
Arnhold Karberg & Co.	100
Green Island Cement Co.	100
Carlwell & Co.	100
Sir P. Chater, C.M.G.	100
W. G. Humphreys & Co.	100
Johnson, Storer & Master	100
Lane Crawford & Co.	100
Welch & Co.	100
Resier, Brocklebank & Co.	100
Siemens & Co.	100
W. A. C. N. Co.	100
P. E. A. C. Telegraph Co.	100
Shewan, Jones & Co.	

THE PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

OUTCOME OF SANITARY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

A CADET PRESIDENT OF THE SANITARY BOARD.

ADOPTION OF CUBICLE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

As the outcome of the Sanitary Commission's report, Government introduced a Bill, at the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, and the Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance, 1903. Before the Attorney-General formally moved the first reading of the Bill, H. E. the Governor addressed the Council, and, in par, said:—The Bill to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance was unusually intricate. The Commissioners reported on the 14th April 1907. It would seem unreasonably long before the Government was able to bring forward the Bill, but he would remind the Council that the Government had in consideration in the meantime Ordinance open spaces, scavenging lanes, etc., and the Officer Administering the Government had appointed a Committee to report on the public health question. The question of the relation between the Sanitary Board and the Building Authority took up an exhaustive inquiry by experts, and finally the Bill incorporated a large number of amendments since 1903. He wished his predecessor had been here to carry through that work, as he had more ability and fluency than he (the speaker) had at his command. H. E. would remind the Council of the constitution and history of the Commission, their report and the cause of that legislation. Complaints had been made by unofficial members of the Sanitary Board regarding the sanitary administration and especially that the hands of the subordinates had not been clean and that corruption and bribery existed. The idea of appointing the unofficials to investigate those charges was because those accused were Government officials. He laid stress on the point that he assumed that the Commission was a representative one with unlimited powers. No Government official was on the Commission and no others excepting unofficial members of the Sanitary Board, and they might naturally suppose that a larger sphere of influence would have been there. For about a year they gave their private time to the investigation and brought to their considerable experience on the matter. Some useful suggestions were embodied in the Bill and some had been given effect to by executive action. It was impossible to rise after perusing the report without thinking that the Colony owed some gratitude to these public-spirited men who had devoted all their spare time for the public cause. They had given the report careful consideration and much thought, but the Government could not agree to some of the proposals, nor did he think those proposals represented the wishes of the entire community. To this question he would refer later. As regarded the head of the administration of the Sanitary Board no change was intended, but experience proved and the Commission had rightly pointed out that it was not feasible that the P.C.M.O. should act as head of the Sanitary Board with its increasing duties. The principle was sound and the P.C.M.O. agreed with them. If he was to be effectively relieved of his present duties and resumed his proper position as adviser to the Government he should no longer be a member of the Sanitary Board. He saw no reason why the M.O.H. should not have a seat on the Sanitary Board to carry out decisions of the Board. The fact was he had a voice which enhanced his responsibility. They suggested that the new head of the department, viz. P.C.M.O., should be a cadet having a knowledge of Chinese, and with that the Commission agreed. It would be idle to burke the real issue as to whether the head of administration of the department should be under the control of the Government or the Sanitary Board. That person should be responsible to the Government. It would not be analogous to quote the case of a public company, whose directors were servants of the shareholders, and who could be deposed at any time, even if they were to be permanent directors under the Articles of Association by calling a special meeting of shareholders. As the Government officials are appointed and are dischargeable by the Government, therefore the officers are answerable to the Government only. His Excellency then dwelt on the suggestion of the Commission—the subject of spending the money allotted to the Sanitary Board. It was suggested that the Board should be allowed to spend the entire sum of money voted to them for Sanitary affairs in the Colony unrestricted. This sum, he said, was divided into various votes, and if the Sanitary Board were allowed to deal with this sum as a lump sum that power of the Council would be taken away, and given to the Sanitary Board. H. E. then referred to another important question. The Committee complained of the delay in passing plans and other matters by the Building Authority, and they suggested that the Sanitary Board should control their own staff of engineers. This meant additional cost, and probably overlapping of work. He recognized the

justice of the complaints of the Commission, but he thought that the Director of Public Works should be responsible for the duties coming under buildings and works. In future, in order to expedite the passing of plans, the M.O.H. would not sign them and the D.P.W. would, therefore, have them all in one office. Financially, this would effect considerable saving. If a chief engineer were to be appointed to the Sanitary Board he would have to be a man of standing as the D.P.W. This would involve an increase in cost, and probably add in friction. In order to give effect to certain changes, such as the transfer of a sanitary surveyor, two clerks, two drainage inspectors and two overseers to the P.W.D., would take place. In practice the P.W.D. would serve notices and take proceedings against property owners for nuisances, such as deficient window area, absence of open space, illegal cocklofts, obstruction of backyards, all of which would come under the Building Authority. House owners would then be at no trouble of having to supply duplicate plans, only one certificate of completion would be required, and all structural work would be done by one department, thereby avoiding all unnecessary delays. The Committee also advocated the increase in the number of medical officers. Of the three assistant medical officers, one position has long been vacant, one was on leave, while the M.O.H. has been acting as Colonial Veterinary Surgeon. He did not see that it was possible to substitute medical officers for inspectors. The former would not consent to personally supervise a house-cleaning gang or other such work. They were physically unable, and in the next place they were not trained for this sort of work. His Excellency next went into detail as to the suggestion of abolishing the post of senior sanitary inspector and the scheme for apportioning the remainder of the men to other districts, with each point he dealt fully. After which he remarked that such reforms as were considered advisable would be acted upon by the Government. The concluding remarks of his Excellency were greeted with applause.

Dr. Ho Kai asked that the second reading of the Bill might be adjourned for a month in order that it might be thoroughly digested. Mr. Wei Yuk seconded.

His Excellency agreed to the suggestion.

THE BILL.

A gist of the amendments which are proposed to be effected by the new Bill is given in the statement of "objects and reasons" annexed to the draft Ordinance. The statement is reproduced textually and is as follows:—

Section 2.—The amendment of definition 8 extends the definition of "building" to certain structures for which plans should be submitted (section 22), and enables the Governor-in-Council to control the construction of such structures "in streets on land held under lease from the Crown upon which domestic buildings abut" (section 185).

The amendment of definition 26 renders legal certain rooms which have not an open space facing their windows of a width of 23 feet, but which are yet adequately lit, owing to the fact that the opposite boundary of the space is a dwarf wall only, or in the case of upper stories, the upper part of a wall.

The amendment of definition 39 is required to prevent evasion of the spirit of the Ordinance by supporting the roof with scaffolding, while the walls are rebuilt piecemeal.

The amended definition of "party wall" is taken verbatim from the Building Bye-laws of the City of Cardiff, and other places.

The amendment of definition 53 is required to make it clear that the space left for ventilation under a boarded floor in the lowermost storey (section 117) cannot be regarded as a "storey" for the purposes of section 101.

The amendment of definition 60 is required to prevent additional height being obtained (section 188) by erecting buildings with a frontage skew to the line of the street.

Section 3.—These additional definitions are inserted as caves have arisen in which their need was felt.

Section 4.—It is proposed to appoint a Cadet as head of the Sanitary Department; to relieve the Principal Civil Medical Officer and the Captain Superintendent of Police of their membership of the Board; and to reappoint the Medical Officer of Health a member of the Board.

Sections 5, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16 and 69 confer similar powers on the Assistant Medical Officers of Health as are already possessed by the Medical Officer of Health.

Section 7.—The amendment is made with a view to further preventing the access of rats to buildings.

Section 11.—The amendment carries out one of the recommendations of the Cubicle Committee which reported in August, 1907.

Section 12.—The amendment is made partly because there is no definition of "common kitchen," and partly because it is undesirable at any time to permit persons to sleep in the kitchen of a tenement house.

Section 13.—The amendment provides that compensation up to the amount of \$400 per head may be awarded by the Governor-in-Council for any infected cattle slaughtered under the provisions of the Ordinance—the present maximum being \$100.

Section 17.—The amendment corrects a misprint in the original Ordinance. It was intended that red or yellow earth could be used in lieu of sand in the preparation of mortar.

Section 18.—The amendment makes it clear that the thickness of walls prescribed for the lowermost storeys of buildings shall apply also to the walls enclosing any spaces for ventilation beneath such lowermost storeys, and gives to the Building Authority certain discretionary powers in regard to the construction and measurement of walls.

Section 19.—The amendment provides that the thickness of walls as laid down in section 101 shall apply—so far as is possible—in the case of walls which are re-constructed in existing buildings.

Section 20.—The amendment provides that the limit of height of walls shall not include the height of any retaining wall on the top of which such wall may be built.

Section 21.—The amendment allows of the construction of partition walls of a less thickness than is stated in the present provision to section 13, when such walls are constructed of reinforced concrete or other approved material.

Section 22.—The amendment substitutes the word "width" for "thickness" and gives the Building Authority discretionary power in regard to the thickness of retaining walls.

Section 23.—The amendment specifies the nature of the coping to be used for the protection of part walls carried up above the roof.

Section 24.—The amendment restricts the area of openings in party walls to two-thirds of their total area, in the interest of their stability.

Sections 25 and 33.—This amendment substitutes "approval of the plan" for special written permission of the Building Authority, in the case of certain exceptions from the provisions of the Ordinance.

Section 26.—The amendment permits the substitution of "three inches of good cement concrete" for "six inches of good lime concrete" and similarly the substitution of "four inches of good cement concrete" for "six inches of good lime concrete covered with two inches of good cement concrete."

Section 27.—See under section 6.

Section 28.—The amendment gives the Building Authority a discretionary power in regard to compliance with section 113.

Section 29.—The amendment allows a pantry and a drying room to be only nine feet high.

Section 30.—The amendment gives greater latitude to the architect in devising means of ventilating the space under a floor in the lowermost storey of a building.

Section 31.—The amendment limits the maximum area of a mezzanine floor and is designed to prevent evasions of section 188 (5) (which limits the number of storeys allowed) in the case of exceptionally deep buildings.

Section 32.—The amendment aims at preventing the formation of enclosed spaces in which rats may breed in domestic buildings in the Chinese quarters, and is a Plague preventive measure.

Section 34.—The amendment is inserted to make the intention of the original Ordinance clearer on this point.

Section 35.—The amendment is added because it is understood that no application to let down blinds in a verandah over Crown land between sunset and sunrise has ever been made to the Board, and the paragraph seems quite unnecessary, while its presence has led to a wrong interpretation being placed upon the earlier portion of the section. It was never proposed that the Board should be given power to allow the enclosure of verandahs over Crown land—this being a prerogative of the Governor-in-Council—but such an interpretation has been read into the section as it now stands.

Section 36.—The amendment is inserted to differentiate the floors of kitchens as dealt with in section 143 from those dealt with in section 111—the former relates to upper floors, the latter to floors on the ground surface.

Section 37.—The amendment is rendered necessary by the fact that almost all the domestic buildings in the Chinese quarters, though not perhaps originally designed as "tenement houses," become such as soon as they are occupied, and it would be unreasonable to require the kitchens of such buildings to be pulled down and re-erected in the manner indicated in section 143.

Section 38.—The amendment reduces the minimum calibre of chimneys and smoke flues and requires that such flues shall be properly cased in brickwork except when required for heating purposes, e.g., in drying rooms.

Section 39.—The amendment extends the provisions of section 143 to fireplaces used for wood.

Section 40.—The amendment requires that fire escapes shall be maintained to the satisfaction of the Building Authority.

Section 41.—The amendment gives greater powers to the Governor-in-Council to allow domestic buildings without lateral windows to be of a greater depth than forty feet, and provides that the compensation to be assessed in the case of refusal of the Governor-in-Council to grant a modification or exemption from

section 151, in certain cases, shall be so assessed as not to disturb existing Crown Rents and Crown Leases.

Sections 42, 43 and 44.—The amendments carry out the recommendations of the Cubicle Committee which reported in August, 1907. The wording of the proposed new section 153 is suggested by the terms of the Imperial Housing of the Working Classes Act of 1890.

Section 45.—The amendment reduces the minimum internal area of a latrine from ten square feet to seven square feet.

Section 46.—See under section 6.

Sections 47 and 48.—Plans have been prepared in the office of the Building Authority showing the most convenient positions—having regard to the area and extent of the lots and the relation thereto of neighbouring streets—of scavenging lanes for such blocks, and the amendments require that when domestic buildings are to be erected on such lots the scavenging lanes shall conform to the plans so prepared. These amendments also allow buildings to be erected in the open spaces to a height of eleven feet, instead of ten feet as at present, whether such spaces are wholly in the rear or not, and require access to be provided from such open spaces to the scavenging lanes. The prohibition of the obstruction of scavenging lanes is merely transferred from section 181 to sections 179 (f) and 180 (h).

With regard to the definition of a "semi-detached domestic building" here given, the word "street" is used to include a four-foot wide lane, so as to be in conformity with the definition clause of the Ordinance.

Section 49.—The amendment repeals section 181 but re-enacts the only provision not now incorporated in the two preceding sections.

Section 50.—The amendment aims at preventing the further obstruction of private streets by the erection of buildings thereover or thereupon, if such streets have domestic buildings abutting thereon, but preserves the power of the Governor-in-Council to permit the erection of such obstructions in special cases. Obstructions in such streets are also prohibited.

Section 51.—The amendment consolidates sections 181 and 187.

Section 52.—The amendment elucidates the meaning of the last four lines of the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 188.

Section 53.—The amendment adds a necessary clause to provide for the adequate subsoil drainage of dump sites.

Sections 54 to 59.—See under section 6.—A small technical change is also made by the substitution of the word "drains" for the words "house-drains." The former will include storm water drains.

Section 60.—It is not considered necessary that the Medical Officer of Health should countersign these certificates and the change may help to avoid delay in the issue of such certificates.

Section 61.—The amendment gives the Building Authority power to examine the structure of a dangerous building by making openings where necessary.

Section 62.—The amendment enables dangerous buildings to be promptly closed by order of a Magistrate until such buildings are again rendered safe for occupation.

Section 63.—The amendment extends the prohibition in regard to the sinking of wells without permission to the re-opening of wells which have been previously closed.

Section 64.—The amendment gives the Building Authority discretionary power to dispense with certain details in plans submitted to him and to permit the commencement of work before the submission of plans.

Sections 65, 66 and 70.—The deletion of sub-section (3) of section 222 and the addition of sub-section 54 to section 229 follow the transfer of the duties in connection with drainage to the Engineers of the Public Works Department (Building Authority branch).

The repeal of section 216 does away with the necessity for the submission of plans to the Medical Officer of Health and is aimed at avoiding delay in dealing with them.

The amendment at the end of section 229 and the similar amendment to section 237 are designed to prevent continuance of a building nuisance after conviction by the Magistrate and will secure its more prompt rectification.

Section 67.—The amendment provides that the Head of the Sanitary Department may deal with certain building nuisances but his powers under this section are limited to such building nuisances as are dealt with in sections 118 (cock-lofts), 139 (obstructions in verandahs over Crown land), 153 and 154 (cubicles) and 161 (latrines and latrine receptacles) and such other matters as the Governor-in-Council may from time to time deem necessary.

Section 68.—The amendment removes some confusion in the wording of section 253 introduced by the amending Ordinance No. 23 of 1903.

Section 71.—The amendment extends the power of the Governor-in-Council to grant modifications and exemptions in special cases.

Section 72.—The amendment provides that the Drainage Bye-laws which are preserved by section 55 in the form of Schedule M to the Ordinance, may be altered, amended or revoked at any time by the Governor-in-Council and gives similar powers in regard to Schedules K and L.

Section 73.—The amendment permits the erection of domestic buildings of simple design, and in accordance with type plans, in any portion of a Colony outside an urban district.

THE ARREST OF THE "TATSU-MARU."

The Chinese authorities have refused to accede to the repeated demands of the Japanese Government for the release of the *Tatsu-Maru*. A Tokyo dispatch says that the Japanese Government is, however, still pressing its demands, and backing them up with evidence, and the release of the vessel may be effected shortly. Negotiations for redress for capturing the Japanese flag to be lowered, a claim for

Today's Advertisements.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, 6 Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, the 21st March, 1906, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1905, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED ON WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, to SATURDAY, the 21st March, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 5th March, 1906. [200]

POSTPONEMENT FOR SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MARMORA," Captain G. H. C. Weston, R.N.R., will leave for the above place TO-MORROW, the 6th March, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 5th March, 1906. [7]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MARMORA," FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—From London, &c., ex S.S. *Moldavia*, From Persian Gulf, ex R.I.S.N. and U. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 11th inst., at 11 P.M., will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 5th March, 1906. [7]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship "CATHERINE APCAR," Captain W. D. A. Thomas, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 10th March, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 5th March, 1906. [289]

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER VUELLER, having left China on the 26th ult., Ceased to sign our Firm Proclamation on that date.

We have this day authorized Mr. HEINRICH LUDWIG MUEHLER of Hongkong and Mr. LUDWIG FRIEDRICH RUDOLPH LEISSING of Canton to sign our Firm's name per Procuration.

SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong & Canton, 1st March, 1906. [277]

punishment of the officers responsible for the seizure and damages for the retention of the steamer, will be opened with the Peking Government.

A Shanghai message to Japanese papers states that the *Chung-Wai Jipao*, a Chinese journal published in Shanghai, has an article on the *Tatsu-maru* matter, in which the Mason case of 1897 is quoted. In the course of its observations it says:—"Mason was discovered by the Chingkiang Customs in an attempt to smuggle arms and ammunition for the Kalaohui revolutionary organisation, and the arms were confiscated and Mas was handed over to the Consul of his country, who sentenced him to imprisonment for nine months. The Captain of the steamer which carried the arms, who was proved to have no knowledge of the arms being on board, was acquitted, and the steamer was released. The *Tatsu-maru* undoubtedly obtained the permission of the Japanese authorities to ship the arms, but had no authority from the Chinese authority for their importation, yet the steamer attempted to discharge the ammunition in Chinese waters at an unopen port. The *Tatsu-maru* is not a steamer on the regular run. If it was the intention of the shipper of the arms to lawfully import them, he should have shipped them by a regular steamer of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha or Osaka Shosen Kaisha. A book published by an author calling himself 'Hakuro Tosen' last year contains the statement that the rebels in Kwangtung purchased arms from Japan, and the insurgents in Chingchow and Lingchow in Kwangtung have been found to be in possession of a large number of Japanese rifles. There are reasons to believe that the arms carried by the *Tatsu-maru* were intended to be supplied to the insurgents.

The Chinese Journal strongly urges the Chinese Government to do its utmost for the prevention of the smuggling into China of arms and other munitions of war.

Intimations.



THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

AGENTS FOR THE FAMOUS "VICTOR" TALKING MACHINES.

A comprehensive stock

OF

MACHINES & RECORDS.



Hong Kong, 27th February, 1906. [15]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1907. [57]

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES, &c.

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March 22nd and February 1908

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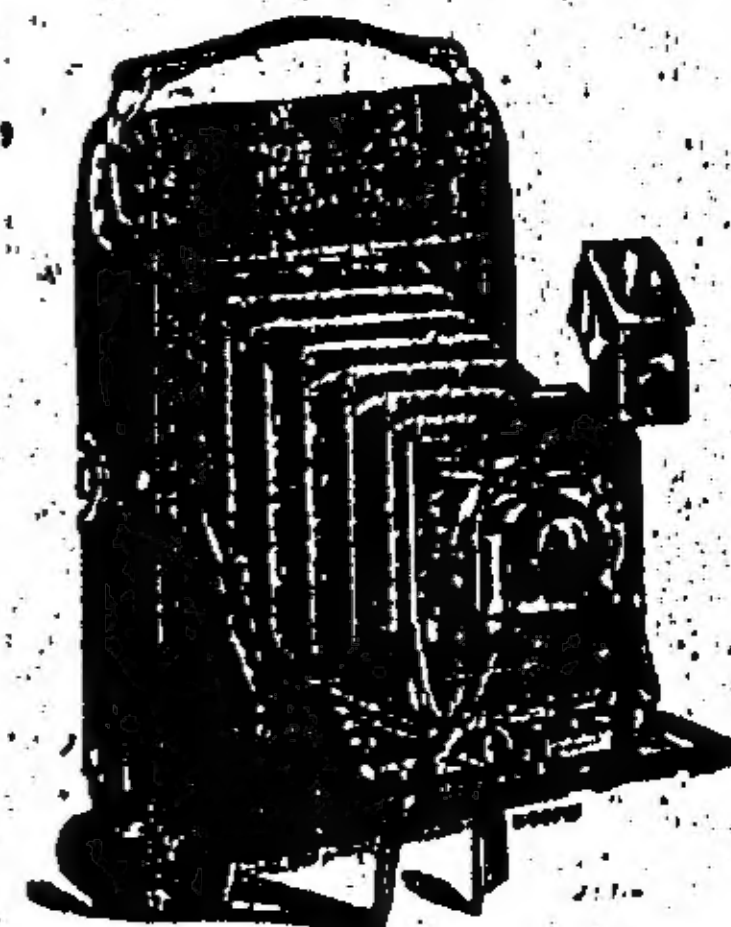
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